

Fri. 27.—Capt. Sextus E. Johnson's company of immigrating Saints arrived in G. S. L. City, with about sixty wagons. This was the last company of immigrants that arrived this season.

October. Thurs. 3.—John W. Dawson was appointed governor of Utah.

Sun. 6.—The semi-annual conference of the Church was commenced in G. S. L. City. It was continued three days. A number of brethren were called to settle in southern Utah and turn their special attention to the raising of cotton.

Tues. 8.—Parshall Terry died at Draper, G. S. L. Co.

Fri. 18.—The overland telegraph line was completed from the States to G. S. L. City. Pres. Brigham Young sent the first telegram, which passed over the line, to J. H. Wade, president of the company.

Thurs. 24.—The first telegram was sent from G. S. L. City to San Francisco by Pres. Brigham Young.

November. Mon. 18.—The Toquerville branch, southern Utah, was organized as a Ward, with Joshua T. Willis as Bishop.

Thurs. 28.—A company of Swiss Saints, under the leadership of Daniel Bonelli, arrived at Santa Clara, southern Utah, having been called to settle there.

Fri. 29.—Apostles Geo. A. Smith and Erastus Snow, Elder Horace S. Eldredge and others left G. S. L. City for southern Utah, with a view to locating settlements in the valleys of the Rio Virgen and Santa Clara for the purpose of raising cotton.

December. Wed. 4.—At a meeting of southern Utah settlers who had arrived from the north, it was decided, on motion of Apostle Erastus Snow, to build a city to be called St. George.

Sat. 7.—John W. Dawson, Utah's third governor, arrived in G. S. L. City, accompanied by James Duane Doty, superintendent of Indian affairs.

Mon. 9.—Luke S. Johnson, once a member of the Twelve Apostles, died at Orson Hyde's residence, G. S. L. City.

—The 11th annual session of the Utah legislature convened in G. S. L. City, and organized by electing Daniel H. Wells president of the Council and John Taylor speaker of the House.

Fri. 13.—The Saints who were settling Grafton, southern Utah, were organized into a Ward, by Apostles Orson Pratt and Erastus Snow, with Franklin W. Young as Bishop.

Mon. 23.—Peteetneet, the famous Ute Indian chief, died near Fort Crittenden, Utah Co.

Tues. 31.—Gov. John W. Dawson, left G. S. L. City for the States, under peculiar circumstances. Secretary Frank Fuller succeeded him as acting governor.

1862.

The people of Utah petitioned the Federal government the third time for admission into the Union as a State. A large immigration arrived this year from Europe, and the Church sent teams to the Missouri river to bring most of them across

the plains. In response to a call from the government a company of militia went eastward to protect the mail stations against the Indians. In the fall of this year the southern settlements in Utah were strengthened by the arrival of new settlers from the North. About one hundred thousand pounds of cotton was raised in Washington County. Jacob Hamblin, with a small party crossed the Colorado river, south of St. George, and went to the Moquis towns *via* the San Francisco Mountains. On the return trip three of the Moquis accompanied the party and visited G. S. L. City, where they had an interview with the leading men of the Church.

January. Wed. 1.—An important council of the Priesthood of the European mission was commenced in Birmingham, England; it was continued for six days.

Thurs. 16.—Lot Huntington, an outlaw, was killed by O. Porter Rockwell, near Ft. Crittenden, while attempting to escape from the officers. On the following day, while trying to effect their escape, John P. Smith and Moroni Clawson, two other outlaws, were killed in G. S. L. City.

Fri. 17.—The Utah legislature adjourned. Among the acts passed was one defining the boundaries of the Territory and its respective counties, after the creation of Nevada, etc. The counties were 17 in number, namely, Beaver, Box Elder, Cache, Davis, Great Salt Lake, Green River, Iron, Juab, Millard, Morgan, Summit, Sanpete, Tooele, Utah, Washington, Wasatch and Weber.

Sat. 18.—A flood did much damage in the Rio Virgen and Santa Clara Valleys, southern Utah.

Mon. 20.—A convention for the establishment of a State government, assembled in G. S. L. City.

Thurs. 23.—The convention of delegates, chosen by the people, adopted a State constitution for Utah and a memorial to Congress, praying the third time for the admission of Utah into the Union as a State with the name of Deseret. George Q. Cannon and Wm. H. Hooper were elected delegates to present them to Congress.

March. Thurs. 6.—The Salt Lake Theater, which had been erected the previous season, was dedicated. The building is 144 feet long and 80 feet wide.

Sat. 8.—The Salt Lake Theater was opened to the public. The pieces played at the opening performance were "Pride of the Market" and "State Secrets."

Sat. 22.—At a conference held in the new settlement of St. George, southern Utah, that town was divided into four Wards.

Wed. 26.—Salomon Chamberlain, an old member of the Church, and a Pioneer of 1847, died in Washington County, Utah.

April. Sun. 6.—The 32nd annual conference of the Church was commenced in G. S. L. City; it was continued until the 9th.

Tues. 8.—Mr. Morrill of Vermont, introduced a bill in the U. S. House of Representatives, at Washington, D. C., to punish

and prevent the practice of bigamy in the Territories of the United States. It was read twice and referred to the committee on Territories. This bill also made it unlawful for any religious or charitable association in any of the U. S. Territories to own real estate worth more than \$50,000.

Wed. 9.—The ship Humboldt sailed from Hamburg, Germany, with 333 Scandinavian Saints, under the direction of Hans Christian Harsen. The company arrived at New York May 20th and at Florence about the 1st of June.

Tues. 15.—The ship Franklin sailed from Hamburg, Germany, with 413 Scandinavian Saints, under the direction of Christian A. Madsen. The company arrived in New York harbor May 29th and at Florence June 9th. Between forty and fifty children died of measles on board the ship.

Mon. 21.—The ship Athalia sailed from Hamburg, Germany, with 434 Scandinavian Saints, under the direction of Ola N. Liljenquist. The company arrived at New York June 6th and at Florence June 19th.

Wed. 23.—The ship John J. Boyd sailed from Liverpool, England, with 701 Saints, under the direction of James S. Brown; it arrived at New York June 1st.

Mon. 28.—The Indians having destroyed the mail stations between Fort Bridger and North Platte, burned the coaches and mail bags, killed the drivers and stolen the stock. Adjutant-General L. Thomas, at Washington, D. C., made a call upon Pres. Brigham Young for a company of cavalry to protect the mail route.

May.—Two hundred and sixty-two wagons, 293 men, 2,880 oxen and 143,315 pounds of flour were sent from Utah to assist the poor of the immigration across the plains and mountains. They traveled in six companies under Captains Horton D. Haight, Henry W. Miller, Homer Duncan, Joseph Horne, John R. Murdock and Ansel P. Harmon.

—Col. Patrick Edward Connor was ordered to Utah with California volunteers. In July they took up their line of march.

Thurs. 1.—In obedience to the call of L. Thomas, a company of cavalry, numbering about one hundred men, left G. S. L. City for Independence Rock, under Capt. Lot Smith's command.

Tues. 6.—The ship Manchester sailed from Liverpool, with 376 Saints, under the direction of John D. T. McAllister; it arrived at New York June 12th.

Wed. 14.—The ship Wm. Tappscott sailed from Liverpool, with 808 Saints, under the direction of Wm. Gibson, John Clark and Francis M. Lyman. It arrived safely at New York.

Thurs. 15.—The ship Windermere sailed from Havre, France, with 109 Swiss and French Saints, under the direction of Serge L. Ballif, bound for Utah *via* New York.

Sun. 18.—The packet ship Antaretic sailed from Liverpool, England, with 38 Saints, under the charge of Wm. C. Moody.

June.—*Tues. 3.*—The anti-bigamy bill was passed by the U. S. Senate, considerably amended. The House afterwards concurred in the amendments.

Mon. 9.—Delegate John M. Bernhisel presented the constitution of the State of Des-

eret, and the accompanying memorial, in the U. S. House of Representatives. On the 10th the Vice-President presented the same in the Senate.

Thurs. 12.—An expedition, or *marshal's posse*, under Robert T. Burton, left G. S. L. City for the purpose of arresting Joseph Morris and others, encamped on the Weber river, a little below the mouth of the canyon.

Thurs. 12.—The Saints at Harrisburg, Washington Co., Utah, were organized into a branch of the Church, with James Lewis as president.

Fri. 13.—The expedition, under Capt. Robert T. Burton, which had been joined by men from the settlements in Davis County, arrived before Morris' Camp, on the Weber; and as the Morrisites refused to surrender, fire was opened on the camp, with fatal effect.

Sun. 15.—Joseph Morris, John Banks, and others were killed and the Morrisites taken prisoners.

Mon. 16.—The Morrisites were brought to G. S. L. City.

Wed. 18.—The Morrisite prisoners were on trial in G. S. L. City; some of them were fined and others admitted to bail.

Fri. 20.—President Abraham Lincoln approved the act of Congress prohibiting slavery in the Territories.

July.—Much property, including a great number of bridges, was destroyed in Utah by floods.

—Apostle George Q. Cannon succeeded Apostles Amasa M. Lyman and Charles C. Rich in the presidency of the European mission. Jacob G. Bigler had temporary charge of the mission during the absence of Elder Cannon.

Fri. 1.—Utah showed its loyalty to the Union by celebrating Independence day in grand style, while the rebellion was in progress in the East.

—John A. Ray died at Fillmore, Millard Co.

Mon. 7.—Stephen S. Harding, Utah's fourth governor, arrived in G. S. L. City. He had been appointed to the governorship March 31st.

—Florence, Neb., where thousands of Saints were camped, was visited by a terrible storm, during which two brethren were killed by lightning, and Joseph W. Young was severely hurt.

Tues. 8.—The anti-bigamy law was approved by President Lincoln.

Fri. 11.—Associate Justices Chas. B. Waite and Thos. J. Drake arrived in G. S. L. City.

Fri. 25.—Donald McNichols, a member of Captain Lot Smith's expedition, was drowned in Lewis Fork, about ten miles below the Three Tetons, Oregon (now Idaho), while pursuing a band of thieving Indians.

August.—*Fri. 29.*—Capt. Lewis Brunson's ox-train, which had left Florence June 17th with 212 Saints and 48 wagons, arrived in G. S. L. City.

September.—The first number of Die Reform, a monthly periodical published in the interest of the Church in the German language, was issued by John L. Smith, at Geneva, Switzerland.

Mon. 1.—Pres. Brigham Young and a

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had arrived from the East in July, 1862, followed a few days later by Judges Charles B. Waite and Thomas J. Drake, who succeeded Judges Flenniken and Crosby. The new Governor made an eloquent speech at the Pioneer Day celebration soon after his arrival,



STEPHEN S. HARDING.
Fourth Governor of the Territory of Utah, from 1862 to 1863.

praising the industry and patriotism of the people, and declaring that he came among them "a messenger of peace and good will." In an address of welcome to Colonel Connor and the Volunteers he expressed some disappointment at their coming to Salt Lake City instead of re-occupying old Fort Crittenden, but he disclaimed for the Government and its representatives any unfriendly motive in connection with the troops. He advised citizens and soldiers to respect each other's rights.

A Change of Feeling. Governor Harding had not been long in Utah when his feelings underwent a change. He adopted the notion prevalent at Fort Douglas, that the people here were not in sympathy with the Government, and in his first message to the Legislature (December, 1862) he criticised them on

that score. A little later he, with Judges Waite and Drake, was charged with seeking to influence Congress to enact laws hurtful to the interests of the Territory. They were publicly censured in mass meetings held for that purpose, and President Lincoln was petitioned to remove them. As an offset, Colonel Connor and his officers sent a petition to Washington asking that the Governor and the two Judges be retained in their places. A committee of citizens, appointed to wait upon them and request them to resign, met with a flat refusal.

Strained Relations. A very bitter feeling now prevailed, and the relations between civilians and soldiers were tense and strained. A collision seemed imminent. The most exciting rumors were telegraphed east and west, and the press throughout the country teemed with comments upon the prospect of "another Utah war."

Convictions and Pardons. In March, 1863, the Morrisites captured at Kington Fort were tried before Chief Justice Kinney. Ten of them had been indicted for killing two members of the marshal's posse. Seven were convicted of murder in the second degree, two were acquitted, and the remaining one was not prosecuted. Those convicted were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. Sixty-nine others were fined one hundred dollars each for resisting an officer of the law.

Within three days of the trial Governor Harding, in response to petitions signed by Federal and Fort